

is a single strongish tooth in the right valve just beneath the umbo, with a large deep triangular excavation behind it, the hinge-plate being rather deeply grooved on the anterior side. Immediately under the dorsal margin, a little behind the beak and above the triangular excavation mentioned above, there is a small shallow elongate pit, no doubt for the reception of a small internal ligament. The muscular impressions are indistinct.

Length 7 mm., height $5\frac{1}{2}$, presumed diameter of a perfect specimen 4.

Habitat.—Station 185B, east of Cape York, North Australia, in 155 fathoms; coral sand.

Although not minutely granulated like the typical forms of *Poromya*, still, in the composition of the hinge, this species, so far as one can judge from right valves only, accords with that genus. The interior has a similar semipearly character, and is radiately substriated, so that the location is probably correct.

Subfamily MYINÆ.

Mya, Linné.

Mya sp.

Habitat.—Flinders Passage, Torres Strait, in 7 fathoms.

Only a minute left valve of a species of *Mya* was obtained at this locality. It is not unlike *Mya japonica* in outline, and possibly it may be the young of that form. As no species of the genus has been recorded from this district, its occurrence may be worthy of mention.

Family MACTRIDÆ.

Subfamily LUTRARIINÆ.

Raeta, Gray.

Raeta pulchella, (Adams and Reeve).

Poromya pulchella, Adams and Reeve, Zool. Voy. Samarang, p. 83, pl. xxiii. fig. 1.

Raeta pulchella, H. and A. Adams, Gen. Moll., vol. ii. p. 386.

Mactra rostralis, Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1854, p. 69.

Mactra rostralis, Reeve, Con. Icon., vol. viii. pl. xxi. fig. 119.

Habitat.—Off Yokohama, in 8 to 14 fathoms; and Station 233c, off Japan, in 12 fathoms.

This species was originally described from specimens dredged off the shores of Borneo, and again as *Mactra rostralis*, from Japanese examples. It is more elongate than the young of the American *Raeta canaliculata*, and somewhat more equilateral.